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Sicily. Appendix

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# Famous Victorie,

## Atchived in August

last 1613. by the Christian

Gallies of *Sicilia*, against  
the Turkes.

Wherein were redeemed about a thousand  
Christian Captiues, as many Turkes slaine,  
and about six hundred taken.



Printed for TH: THORP. 1613.

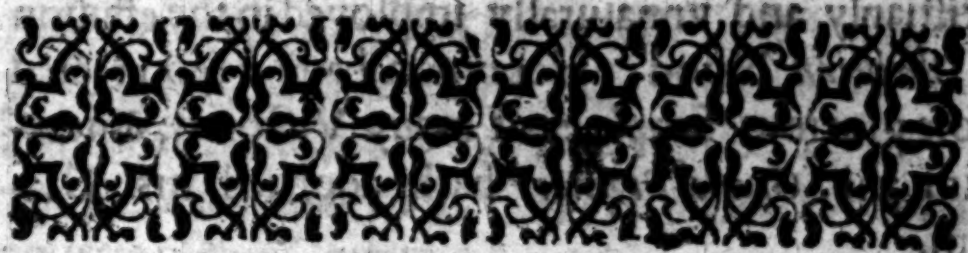
Archived in August



Where we were located in our old building  
Christie's Office and in the same building  
and about the same time







**A**  
**Famous Victorie,**  
**Archived in August**

last 1613. by the Christian

Gallies of *Sicilia*, against  
the Turkes.



**N**OW the Turke at first aspi-  
red to his greatnesse, and si-  
thence hath amplified and  
maintained it, chiefly by dis-  
sension of *Christian* Princes:  
I hold it needlesse for mee to  
set foorth in writing, because it  
is a truth commonly knowne,  
and generally confessed by all Writers: a matter  
much to be lamented, that those Weapons which  
ought to haue been bent against the enemies of  
*Christians* and their Religion, haue been so vn-

christianly and vnnaturally imployed in the effusion of *Christian* blood. Herevpon haue been erected those glorious Trophies of many Victories, Where-with the *Grand Signior* hath adorned his Diadem.

But I will not insift any longer vpon this common place of our Calamities: Let vs see awhile, what fruites Concord hath produced, & to what height of Honour she hath aduanced her followers; that so by comparing the great losse and ignominie arysing from the one, with the abundant profit & renowne issuing from the other, we may all ioyne in one hearty prayer to God, That he would at length be pleased, to co-vnite the heartes of *Christian* Princes in one firme bond of Peace, to the replantation of his Gospell in those conquered Countries, and the extirpation of all *Turcisme* and Idolatrie.

This was it, which lost vs those ample and goodly Prouinces in the *East*, wherein our Religion was at first propagated; and wherein so many Millions of *Christians* since that time hitherto, haue been, and are reduced to most miserable and insupportable slaueerie.

But because I study breuitie, as desirous to draw neere the intended subiect of this Discourse; it shall be sufficient (among many others) to alleadge one or two examples for confirmation of this Truth,

At such time as that warlike *Saladine*, had by force inuested himselfe in the Kingdome of *Syria*, and subiected to his dominion *Hierusalem*, and the  
Holy



*Holy Land*, the *Christian* Princes of these *Westerne* partes, combined in a strong league, and moued with an holy zeale of Gods glory, transported an Armie, vnder the conduct of *Godfrey of Bulloine*, for the recouerie of that Countrie.

Against this force of the *Christians*, the *Saladine* apposed with all his power; and in many Conflictes, with variable successe, for a long time maintained his partie: Meane while hee forgot not (like a subtile Foxe) by all possible meanes, to corrupt such of the speciall Commanders, as he thought most likely to be wonne to his purpose; if so, by disscuering the Chiefe of their secret Consultations, he might make frustrate all their attempts.

The summe is; his Plots fayled, and nothing suiteth to his wished purpose. Hee relies therefore on his owne Strength; is fought withall, and defeated, and the Victorie so hotly pursued, that driven hee is at length, to abandon the Kingdome, & leaue it to the discretion of the victorious Conquerour.

In his roome was that religious *Godfrey* introned: after whom, diuers *Christian* Princes, for many yeares together, held the Soueraignie thereof, to the great aduantage and honour of *Christendome*, and the confusion of their Enemies.

Afterwardes, in the time of *Richard* the first, King of this Land, the *French* King then reigning, (excited with the like zeale of propagating our Religion, and freeing that distressed Countrie from their mercilesse Enemies) entred into firme League

with the sayd *Richard* for the same purpose: These Princes therefore with their ioynt forces, inuade the *Turkes* and winne many Victories, recover most of their Townes from them, as *Ioppe*, *Acon*, and others; and in the end, expelling them from those partes, restore a perfect Libertie to the oppressed Inhabitantes.

By these meanes, haue diuers of our ancient Princes acquired true glorie, whilest our Kingdome (being at peace in it selfe) was able and willing to imploy her forces against those damned miscreantes. But of this enough.

It is now time that wee come to the purpose: wherein (according to my poore skill) I will limme out vnto you in a small pourtrait, the true Patterne (some corresponsent circumstances considered) of that famous Battaille of *Lepanto*; wherein the *Turkes* and *Christians*, with their greatest forces contended, who should prooue the better men at Sea, and ought to haue the Command and Lordship thereof.

In which fight, the most of the *Turkish* Fleete was either lost, or taken, and their Generall, with many other great Men, made Prisoners; besides a world of ordinarie Souldiers slaine, and captiuated. But to our purpose.

The



The Duke of *Osuna*, Vice-roy of *Sicil*, keeping good Watch vpon the Turkes proceedings, and knowing how much it behoued to vse all circumspection against so vigilant an enemy, for preuention of danger, and his owne better information, about the beginning of *August* last, sent forth eight Gallies from *Palermo*, well manned and provided vnder command of *Don Octauio Taglia Via d'Arragona*, to discover or attempt somewhat in the *Leuant*. Hauing all things therefore in a readinesse, Hee happily set saile, and with a good gale came to *Carigo*: where hee soone vnderstood that the Turkish Fleete some few dayes before had put from *Constantinople* with thirty Gallies, and were bound for *Rhodes*, where they were to meete with sixteene more, which as then lay wayting for them in the *Negrepont*; and that vpon the meeting of these Fleetes they should make saile for *Soria*, there to bee imployed against certaine Rebels of that Countrey, that were lately revolted from the Turkes obedience.

Vpon this Aduertisement hee put to Sea againe, and touched at some Islands of the *Archipelago*, where the same newes of the Turkish Fleete were againe confirmed. Hee made no long stay, but thrust out againe, and some fewe houres after descried a Saile.

Whereunto making with all speede possible, hee found her to bee of the Isle *Macaria*, demanding if they knewe any newes of the Turkes; They answered, that the day before, (at *Zant*) two Turkish Gallies had taken from them five Barrels of Pitch; and that they reported for a truth, that the Gouverneur of *Rhodes*, the day before that Pitch taken, had sent out twelue Gallies to row certaine Caramusals, or great Vessels, ouer the Channell of *Samos*, that they might bee the sooner ready to take their Freight from the Carauan of *Alexandria*, and that for a more likely-hood that this was true, they themselves (besides those two Gallies with whom they had Conference) had seene eight other Gallies, towing the Caramusals aforesaid.

DON OCTAVIO hauing gotten this intelligence, presently made to Sea-wards, and plying with strength of Oares, and furthered with a faire gale, held his course that day, and the next night for the other side towards the firme Land of *Natolia*. Thither hee came about the dawning, and at the Cape of *Corno* met with all his Gallies, which were in safety.

At day-breake hee set saile againe, and had not long coasted, when hee might ken a farre off



off, ten saile of Gallies, beeing part of those twelue that had towed the Caramusals: the other two, as was afterwards reported, being sent by the Turkish Generall to *Scio*. Hee had no sooner got sight of them, then hee prepared for their welcome, hauing a firme resolution to ouercome or bee taken. Distributing therefore in fit places, all weapons and munition necessary, hee encouraged his Souldiers, and furiously made forth against them.

At the first hee had thought to haue encompassed them: but three of their Gallies keeping aloofe to sea, made his purpose frustrate.

When the Fleetes were now come within reach of each other, the Ordinance on either side began to thunder, and the small shot (like haile) flew aboard the Gallies.

The two Generall Gallies made a furious encounter, and for the space of halfe an houre, and vpwards, maintained a bloody fight: during which time, *Sinan* the Beg of *Cyprus*, Generall of the Turkish Fleete, stood aduanced in the poope of his Gally, to behold the manner thereof, and to giue directions as necessity required.

In the end, after a sharpe and terrible conflict, *Don Octauio* boarded the Turkish Admirall in the Prow, and afterwards in the Poope,

wherein the *Sicillians* made a wonderfull slaughter.

In the meane while the other Gallies were not Idle, but with like violence assaulted each other.

The victory fell to the *Sicillians*, with great execution done vpon the Turkes, and small losse of their owne. Seuen of the Turkes Gallies were presently taken; two of them ranne a shore, and the Turkes leaping forth, saued themselves in the mountaines: the other three fled to sea-wards, and escaped.

*Don Octauio* hauing assured the victory, gaue thanks to God the Author thereof; and then gaue order to repaire his Gallies, which were no sooner in a readinesse, but with his owne Gallies, and those that were taken, he ioyfully set forth, and made for *Sicill*.

In this fight, (besides the seuen great Admirall Gallies which were taken) these men of quality were made prisoners; *Sinan* the Generall, a man of great account with the Turke: and *Piali Bassa* the Beg of *Alexandria*, being sonne to the same *Haly Bassa* that was Generall at *Lepanto*: in whom I obserue, that his Family and Name is (as it were) predestinated to increase the honor of Christians with their ruine and captiuitie.

Many other men of great note were likewise taken



taken, who are not likely to bee redeemed for a little: fixe or seuen hundred Turkes slaine, as many taken, and aboue a thousand poore Christians freed from slavery.

Thus haue I briefly related vnto you the summe of the victory; wherein if the phrase be distastfull, let the truth of the matter supply that defect; And let the common ioy which wee ought all to receiue at the ouer-throw of our common enemy, make some excuse for my rudenesse, not affected with curiosity.

*FINIS.*

